

THE UNION

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.
For Judge of the Supreme Court,
SHEPARD F. NORRIS,
OF CLEVELAND COUNTY.
For Board of Public Works,
ALEXANDER P. MILLER,
OF BUTLER COUNTY.

THE attention of our readers is directed to the new Laws published in our paper.

We are under obligations to our juvenile friends, who have been celebrating May day with a vengeance for a few days past, for a couple of very nice cakes. Tossing a child to remember the Printer, and when it gets old it will not depart from it. May their shadows never grow less.

NEW POST OFFICES.
The Post Office heretofore at Ruggles' Corner has been removed to the Centre of Ruggles. **BARNEY COOK, Esq.,** has been appointed Post Master.

Also, a new Post Office near FROWNFELT'S Tavern, between Ashland and Rowburgh.

OUR NEW PAPER.
It was our intention to have enlarged our paper next week, and to have downed an entire new dress; but we are sorry to say that we have been disappointed in receiving the new materials. We purchased new type and a superb new Press several weeks ago, and they are now some place on the road between this place and New York. We beseech as many of our readers as shall read this article, therefore, to have patience, and "wait a little longer."

We hope soon to present the Democracy of Ashland with at least the best looking paper ever printed in the county.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.
The friends of the Nebraska bill have succeeded in disposing of all other bills, in order to reach it. The vote, 108 to 88, by which this was done, is not to be regarded as a test vote, for many of the enemies of the bill voted with its friends. **GEORGE SMITH**, the famous Abolitionist, voted with the majority, as well as many Democrats. As soon as the bill was before the House, **MR. RICHARDSON** addressed the House in favor of the bill. He was followed by others, pro and con. The friends of the bill intend to strike out the Clayton Amendment, which prohibits popular sovereignty, from DOUGLASS' Senate Bill. This clause is enough to damn it with the Democratic party. It is a party which have always claimed to be the friends of the foreigners, to countenance the passage of any bill which contains a section as proscriptive of foreigners as this.

Another great objection to this bill, after this section is stricken out, is the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which the Democratic party, State and National, have always held as sacred; which our best and greatest men have said they would respect; which President Pierce in his letter of acceptance, in his Inaugural Address and in his first annual Message, pledged himself to adhere to. It is well known that the Abolitionists are the only men or party in the United States, that have ever attempted to repeal or disturb this measure. Our best Statesmen have exhorted the Democratic party to regard as inviolate this Compromise. But now things are changed. A portion of the Democratic party have deserted their former principles, and have voted over to the—who, reader? To the Whigs! No! To the Abolitionists—the party who have always openly advocated the repeal of this measure. And it is these fanatics who attempt to make it a party test. In this they will be found where Judge Bates said they would be found, "with themselves and their test on one side, and the Democratic party on the other."

We claim to be a straight-forward, consistent Democrat—have always been so, as far as we have been capable of discriminating; and if we have erred, or shall hereafter err, it will be "at the head—not of the heart." We desire, when the Democratic party in Convention assembled, shall say what are and what are not our principles, to govern ourselves by the principles thus laid down. While we claim this honestly, we cannot be made to believe that our party, when it thus lays down its own platform, mean to deceive themselves by making them swallow their own words, and turn upon the people when they have "waxed fat," and tell them that what they said two years ago was only intended as a gull-trap, and that they never intended to fulfill their pledges. We claim to be a party of progress—in this far ahead of the Whig party, who have "all the decency and learning;" but we think it is progressing a little too fast, even in this fast age of fast politicians, to change our platform often as once in four years. We intend to adhere to the principles laid down in the Baltimore Platform, and stick to them until the next Convention. We shall then be prepared for a little more progress.

rest. Here is our platform until the next Convention. These Resolutions were passed by the Convention that nominated **FRANKLIN PIERCE**. He endorsed them then:

"Resolved, That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; and that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

"Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made."

These Resolutions are good for four years—at least we think so. Recollect the language of the Baltimore Platform is, that "all efforts of the Abolitionists, or others, to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences." Those who support the Nebraska Bill can take what comfort they can from this. There it is, laid down by the Baltimore Democratic Convention. What Democrat dare gainsay it?

THE HONESTED BILL.
This measure, so much desired by the mass of the people, makes but little progress in the United States Senate. The Southern members, almost without exception, have arrayed themselves against it. A few pretend to be friendly to it. It is, no doubt, the intention of the Senate to defer all action upon it, until the fate of the Nebraska Bill in the House is known. Let the Nebraska Bill succeed or not, still we have very little hope of the Honested Bill ever passing the Senate; and even if it does, it is strongly suspected that President Pierce will veto it. This opinion is quite prevalent, and we give it just as we hear it. We confess it would not surprise us much now, since men can be found to be the dupes of other men, and will lend themselves to effect the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Politics, these days, by many, is believed to be a trade, to be learned like any other, honor and principle not being regarded as an essential ingredient. It looks very much like every man laying down his own platform. We shall see, however, in a short time, how true our predictions are. Until then, "peace be still."

STRANGE.
The Legislature of this State some time since, by a very decided vote, requested the Warden, **MR. DUNNOK**, to dismiss "the man **WATSON**," his Deputy. **MR. DUNNOK**, it is said, will not dismiss him, notwithstanding the overwhelming proof of his dastardly conduct. The Warden persists in retaining him, and uniting his destinies with a gang of creatures charged with high crime. Well, the new Directors, we hope, will relieve **MR. DUNNOK** from his dilemma. Their attachment for each other seems as strong as that of **DANOS** and **PYTHIAS**. We hope to hear soon that the present officials of the Penitentiary have "rammed the ranch."

P. S. Since we wrote the above, we learn that **WATSON** has been dismissed, and the new Directors have appointed another Deputy. He did not resign until he found he was to be dismissed. "Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on!"

NOTICES.
ROBERT BOICE.—There are a few of us in this world who really have a hard time to "live and let live;" and many believe that there is no help for us. Many pretended benefactors have arisen to relieve the miseries of our race, but have in the end proved to be only a set of bandits. Not so with our enterprising young friend **ROBERT BOICE**, however. He puts on no "airs" in the Hardware line. His new lot of Hardware is of the best quality, and cheap of course. His stock of Sheep Shears, to which he invites particular attention, are among the best ever brought to town. "Seeing is believing," so give him a call and judge for yourselves. See his advertisement.

MONK'S NEW MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.
—H. C. JONES, who is now in our place, is the Agent for this excellent Map. It is beyond doubt the best Map we have ever seen. It shows the proper position of the different nations of the earth, which cannot be found in any other Map. We have neither time nor space to say any thing further in behalf of this Map. No reading man should be without it.

SKILLING & BURNS.—We are authorized "officially" to say that these gentlemen have just received a large and splendid assortment of New Goods, that will surely be sold at low prices. Their advertisement will appear next week.

One of the upper rooms of the *Nail House*, Columbus, was spoiled some by a fire on Friday night.

The Pennsylvania legislature refuses to increase the salaries of the governor and the supreme court judges.

SERVED HIS RIGHT.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, United States Senator from Kentucky, volunteered his services in the defence of **MAT. WARD**, the murderer. The disgraceful and dishonorable part he took in that affair, aroused the indignation of the people of his State to such an extent that, like the Murderers, he was compelled to leave the State. **MR. CRITTENDEN** went to St. Louis, and while there attended the sitting of a Medical Convention, during which a parliamentary question arose. One member suggested that the question be left to **MR. CRITTENDEN** to decide, he having had much experience in parliamentary matters. The moment the motion was made, a spontaneous hiss from all parts of the room followed, and the subject was dropped. "Honor to whom honor is due."

[Correspondence of the Ohio Union.]
LETTER FROM MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Minnesota, Monday, May 1st, 1854.

EDITOR OHIO UNION:—I write to you from that point which, in Ohio, you would suppose was not far from where the Sun sets; from Saint Paul, capital of the territory of Minnesota, and one among the greatest cities of the West. It is about the size of Mansfield. As you, or some of the good people in that part of the world, may some day emigrate to this "neck of woods," it might be of some utility to you to know a little of the route, and the appearance of things in general.

A person starting from the interior of Ohio, should take the Norfolk and Sandusky Rail Road and go to Monroeville, thence on the Cleveland and Toledo Rail Road to Toledo. We arrive in Toledo about eight o'clock at night, and cross the bay on a ferry boat. The city presents a splendid appearance at night, as we glide over the bay and behold the myriad of lights that line the shore and glisten upon the surface of the water. The distance between Toledo and South Bend we pass over in the night. The country from South Bend to La Port, looks very much like it does around home. From Calumet to within a few miles of Chicago, we see nothing but small pine trees, sand and numerous ponds, with any quantity of wild ducks upon them. Once and a while, we get a glimpse of Lake Michigan, stretching far away in the dim distance almost like an ocean. The fare from Mansfield to Chicago is \$8.75. At Chicago we take the road to Rock Island. The handsome country borders upon the road, that I have seen anywhere. In some places, immense prairies spread out on either hand; in others, we ride close beside large rocks that are piled up fifty, sixty or seventy feet high; a canal, winding for a great distance beside the Rail Road, makes it still more beautiful. Near La Salle, a man pointed out to me a large high rock, standing alone in the middle of a mile from the road, called "Starved Rock." The tradition is, that at the time of the first settlement of this part of the country, a party of whites upon this rock were surrounded by Indians, and starved to death. It really looks like a monument raised up in grandeur there, to commemorate some event of those trying times; and it is a fit memento of those who perished upon this sterile summit. Genoa is a very pretty place upon this road, situated in the midst of an immense prairie, as beautiful a country and place as one could wish to live or die in. A few miles from here I saw a couple of deer making tracks with all possible speed, away from the Iron Horse. Arrive in Rock Island, situated upon the bank of the Mississippi river, about 6 o'clock. Had not time to go over to Davenport, as the boat left soon after we got to Rock Island. The boat was the Col. Morgan, excellent accommodations. Had the third chance of choosing the softest place in the floor to sleep on; hot too, as Erebus, for we were right over the boilers, and a company in the same room, (the cabin) drinking, smoking and playing cards all night, and then very little to eat when daylight came. At Galena we have better accommodations. There is a line of first class steamboats running from this place to Saint Paul. By the way, it may be as well to state for the information of those who have never traveled this direction, that they will save time, money and a great deal of temper, by taking from Chicago, the Chicago and Galena Rail Road, instead of the Chicago and Rock Island road. I was advised by all that I asked, to go by way of Rock Island, but I find it was by persons that were in some way interested in taking all the travel that way. The only objection to the Galena route, is 28 miles staging. But it is certainly far preferable to paying twice as much and riding on the "one horse" boats that ply on the shallow waters between Rock Island and Galena. Had a very pleasant trip from Galena to Saint Paul. There are towns springing up all along the river, and some are quite large and apparently flourishing places. In one place, about 100 miles from Saint Paul, the river is very wide, resembling a lake, and is called Lake Pepin. Upon the shore of this lake is "Maiden Rock," nearly 100 feet high, from the top of which an Indian maiden is said to have thrown herself to avoid marrying a chief, that she did not love. Arrived in Saint Paul on Tuesday morning. I will give you a description of matters and things here at some future time.

I remain yours in the
FAR WEST.

LAWS OF OHIO.

AN ACT to prevent the adulteration of Alcoholic Liquors.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That if any person shall adulterate any spirituous or alcoholic liquors, by mixing the same with any substance of whatever kind, except as hereinafter provided; or if any person shall sell or offer to sell any spirituous or alcoholic liquors knowing the same to be thus adulterated, or shall import into this State, any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, and sell or offer for sale such liquors, knowing the same to be adulterated, or shall sell or offer to sell any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, not inspected as hereinafter provided, he, she, or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the jail of the county, not more than thirty, nor less than ten days.

Sec. 2. The probate judge in each county in this State shall appoint a competent chemist as inspector, whose duty shall be to inspect all alcoholic liquors imported into or manufactured in the county in which he is inspector, unless the same shall have the inspector's brand of some other county in this State which brand shall be evidence of the purity of the article.

Sec. 3. Said inspector shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, give an undertaking that shall be approved by the judge of probate, in the penal sum of not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, running to the county, and shall take and subscribe an oath to faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

Sec. 4. Said inspector shall keep an accurate account of all liquors by him inspected, and place his mark on the casks or barrels, pure, if so found, if not, impure; and when he shall find any adulterated liquors, he shall give notice to the prosecuting attorney of the county, of the person owning and offering for sale or offering for sale such adulterated liquors, who shall forthwith institute proceedings against such person as hereinafter provided; and if, upon said trial, he, she, or they shall be found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, said inspector shall forthwith destroy such adulterated liquors. Said inspectors shall each be entitled to receive for their services aforesaid, two dollars per day, per mile and mileage at the rate of five cents, for each mile he may necessarily be required to travel in the discharge of his duties from the owner of the same or the person offering to sell.

Sec. 5. Any person who shall put into barrel, cask, or other vessel, branded or marked pure, by any inspector in this State, adulterated liquors, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than twelve months.

Sec. 6. The provisions of this act shall not be construed as to prevent druggists, physicians, and persons engaged in the mechanical arts, from adulterating liquors for medical and mechanical purposes.

Sec. 7. Prosecutions for violations of the first section of this act, shall be commenced by information filed in the Probate Court of the proper county, by the prosecuting attorney thereof; which information may be filed without a previous examination before a magistrate, and the proceedings, after the filing of the information, shall be the same as in other criminal cases in the Probate Court.

F. C. LEBLOND,
Speaker of the House of Rep.

ROBERT LEE,
President of the Senate, pro tem.

May 1, 1854.

AN ACT to regulate the agencies of Insurance Companies, not incorporated by the State of Ohio.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That if any person shall act as agent or agents of any insurance company, incorporated by any other State than the State of Ohio, directly or indirectly, to take risks, or transact any business of insurance in this State, without first procuring a certificate of authority from the Auditor of State; and before obtaining such certificate, such agent or agents shall furnish the said Auditor with a statement, under the oath of the President or Secretary of the company for which he or they may act, which statement shall show:

- 1st. The name and locality of the Company.
- 2d. The amount of its Capital Stock.
- 3d. The amount of its Capital Stock paid up.
- 4th. The assets of the Company including:
 - 1st. The amount of Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons.
 - 2d. The Real Estate unincumbered.
 - 3d. The Bonds owned by the Company and how they are secured, with the rate of interest thereon.
 - 4th. Debts to the Company secured by mortgage.
 - 5th. Debts otherwise secured.
 - 6th. Debts for premiums.
 - 7th. All other securities.
 - 8th. The amount of liabilities due or not due to Bank or other creditors, by the Company.
 - 9th. Losses adjusted and due.
 - 10th. Losses adjusted and not due.
 - 11th. Losses unadjusted.
 - 12th. Losses in suspense waiting for further proof.
 - 13th. All other claims against the Company.
 - 14th. The greatest amount insured in any one risk.
 - 15th. The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any one city, town or village.
 - 16th. The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block.
 - 17th. The act of incorporation of such company.

Which statement shall be filed in the office of said Auditor, together with a written instrument, under the seal of the company, signed by the President and Secretary, authorizing such agent to acknowledge service of process, for and in behalf of such company consenting that service of process upon such agent shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the company according to the laws of this State, or any other State, and waiving all claim of error, by reason of such service.

And no insurance company, or agent or agents of any insurance company incorporated by any other State, shall transact any business of insurance in this State, unless such company is possessed of at least one hundred thousand dollars of actual capital, invested in stocks of at least par value, or in bonds or mortgages of real estate, with double the amount for which the same is mortgaged. And upon the filing of the Auditor of State and furnishing him with satisfactory evidence of such investment, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said Auditor to issue a certificate thereof, with authority to transact business of insurance, to be agent or agents applying for the same.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents of any company incorporated by any foreign government other than a State of this Union to transact any business of insurance in this State, without procuring a certificate of authority from the Auditor of State, such agent or agents having first filed under oath in the office of said Auditor, a statement setting forth the charter or act of incorporation of the company, for which he or they may act, and the matters required to be specified by the first section of this act, and the written authority therein mentioned and furnished evidence to the satisfaction of the Auditor of State, that such company has invested in stocks of some one or more of the States of this Union, or of the United States, the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and that such stocks are held by citizens and agents of the United States. And the said agent or agents of such company, filing said statement and furnishing evidences of investment as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a certificate of authority in like manner as is provided for in the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the agents, in either of the foregoing sections mentioned, before taking any risks, or transacting any business of insurance in this State, to file in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county in which he or they may desire to establish an agency for any such insurance company a copy of the statement required to be filed with the Auditor of State as aforesaid, together with the certificate of said Auditor, which shall be carefully preserved for public inspection by said clerk; and also to cause said statement and certificate to be published in some newspaper of general circulation in said county, for three successive weeks.

Sec. 4. The statement and evidences of investment required by this act shall be renewed semi-annually, in the months of January and July in each year; the first statement to be made in the month of July next; and the Auditor of State, on being satisfied that the capital, securities and investments, remain secure as at first, shall furnish a renewal of certificate, as aforesaid, and the agent or agents obtaining such certificate, shall file the same, together with the statement on which it was obtained, or renewed, in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county in which such agency is established, and shall cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper of said county.

Sec. 5. Whenever any loss shall occur of any property insured by any company authorized to take risks under this act, it shall be the duty of the agent by whom the insurance was made, to retain in his possession all moneys belonging to such company which may then be or may thereafter come into his possession, until such loss is adjusted and paid; Provided, that if suit shall be commenced by the party insured against such company the agent may deposit in court double the amount mentioned in the policy, to abide the event of the suit; or if the party insured shall not commence suit within ninety days after the agent shall have given written notice to such party that the loss will not be paid, the agent may hereafter pay over to persons entitled, the moneys of said company. And if any person insured by such company meeting with a loss, shall notify any other agent of such company thereof, it shall be the duty of such agent to retain all moneys belonging to such company, which may then be or may thereafter come into his possession, as hereinafter required of the agent with whom the insurance was effected.

Sec. 6. Two copies of all papers required by this act to be deposited in the office of the Auditor of State, certified under the hand of said Auditor to be true and correct copies of such papers, shall be received as evidence in all courts and places in the same manner, and have the same force and effect, as the original would have if produced.

Sec. 7. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days, and fed on bread and water only, or both, at the discretion of the court. Violation of the provisions of this act, may be prosecuted by information filed by the prosecuting attorney of the proper county, or by indictment of the grand jury.

F. C. LEBLOND,
Speaker of the House of Rep.

ROBERT LEE,
President of the Senate.

May 1st, 1854.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.
Columbus, May 16, 1854.

I, WILLIAM TREVITT, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, hereby certify that the foregoing laws are correctly copied from the original rolls on file in this office.

WILLIAM TREVITT,
Secretary of State.

I, ISAAC GATES, Auditor of Ashland county, certify that the foregoing laws are correctly copied from the authorized publication of the same by the Secretary of the State of Ohio.

ISAAC GATES, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Ashland, May 16, 1854.

FISH MANUFACTORY.—There is an establishment for producing fish artificially at Huniguen, on the Rhine, where 200,000 eggs of the Rhine salmon, and of the large trout of the Swiss lakes, are now in process of fecundation. About half that number of the same description of eggs are also fecundated at the College de France, in Paris.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Reported expressly for the Ohio Union

Great Excitement in Washington!

NEBRASKITES COMPELLED TO ADJOURN!

ALMOST A FIGHT!!

WASHINGTON, May 13.

At 11 o'clock, Mr. Richardson announced that the Nebraskaites yielded, and moved an adjournment.

Intense excitement ensued.

Mr. Hunt, of La., appealed earnestly for adjournment to Monday, to allow time for reflection.

Mr. Cullen, of Tenn., responded.

Mr. Phelps, of Georgia, said Mr. Hunt would give no guarantee for the good faith of the faction opposed to business; and went on to denounce with severity the New York call for a meeting.

Mr. Seward, of Georgia, moved an adjournment to Monday.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, protested, with great excitement of manner, that he would resist to the bitter end.

Mr. Edmundson, of Virginia, advanced to Mr. Campbell, attempted to throw off his coat and fiercely declared that he would have the fight now. Campbell stood prepared for the contest.

Loud cries of order, order, and Sergeant-at-Arms, when Dr. Aiken and Mr. Dean, of New York interposed.

The Sergeant-at-Arms rushed forward with the mace and hundreds of voices called—order, order, fight out doors &c.

Mr. Edmundson was withdrawn by his friends.

Judge Douglas in the midst of the fracas and Mr. Benton approaching. At length after restoration of order and a comparative calm, an adjournment was carried with wild stamping and shouting.

Mr. Edmundson had previously a very serious difficulty with Wentworth, who was forced to retire from the Hall.

Throughout the contest of thirty-five and a half hours, the conduct of Speaker Boyd has been admirable, and previous to the last affair excellent good humor prevailed.

WASHINGTON, May 11—P. M.

SENATE.—The vetoed *Isaiah Land* Bill was taken up, and a long debate ensued.

Mr. Badger spoke in favor of the constitutionality of the bill; and after he had concluded, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The House continued in session last night till half past 10 o'clock, debating the Nebraska Bill. Numerous speeches were made for and against the bill, amid great confusion.

To-day immediately after the House met, Mr. Richardson offered a resolution to close the debate on the bill at 12 o'clock to-morrow, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Mace suggested that the debate be terminated some day next week, in order that gentlemen might have an opportunity to discuss the subject.

Mr. Richardson said there was a special order for Tuesday, and it was desired to dispose of this bill, as it stood in the way of business.

Mr. Taylor, of Tenn., reminded Mr. Richardson that he had promised not to press the motion to terminate the debate, if the enemies of the bill desired further time to speak.

Mr. Giddings wished to ask a question, but he was denied the privilege from all parts of the House. He said the House was seven months debating the admission of California as a State, and now only four days were to be allowed for discussing this important measure. (Great confusion.)

Mr. Mace moved that Mr. Richardson's resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. English moved a call of the House, which was lost—yeas 88, nays 97.

A motion to lay Mr. Richardson's resolution on the table was also lost—yeas 97, nays 100.

Mr. Richardson refused to modify his resolution.

Mr. Edgerton asked that the resolution be so modified as to terminate the debate on Saturday, and moved a call of the House, on which he asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. Campbell asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, moved to lay the request on the table, and asked the yeas and nays.

The Speaker decided Mr. Wentworth's motion out of order.

WASHINGTON, May 12

House spent the whole night in parliamentary tactics, without accomplishing anything.

Motions to adjourn were frequent and yeas and nays frequently taken.

At daylight this morning the House was called and no quorum being present the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent after all absentees.

At 9 o'clock several of the absentees appeared and offered their excuses.

Motions to adjourn were resumed, and at 12 o'clock a great struggle was going on as animated as ever.

Senate met at the usual hour. No quorum being present, adjourned to Monday.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The Russians have completely evacuated Carjova, carrying guns and stores to Wila.

Paris, Friday.—Funds closed yesterday at the following prices, 63.48 a 89.95.

The story of the bombardment and capture of Odessa arose from the fact that Odessa boats fired into the British ship *Furious*, which was sent with a flag of truce to bring off the British Consul and British residents.

Paskowitch is making a formidable preparation for an attack on Silistria.

Capt. Foot was accidentally drowned in the Baltic. He was a British naval officer.

On the 26th, a sharp combat took place before Kalafat. Twenty squadrons of Russians and six guns were making observations of the Turkish lines, when the Turks rallied out with two regiments of regulars, with cannon, and after a combat of three hours' duration obliged the Russians to retreat, with a loss of 500 men.

Omar Pacha was at Shumla, concentrating his army.

The Russians were still fortifying themselves in the Dobrudzha.

They had not crossed the Traja wall. The forces at Kalafat have withdrawn towards Carjova.

It was reported at Vienna that Prince Paskowitch ordered the evacuation of Lesser Wallachia.

The troops were returning to Bucharest.

The British steamer *Fury* of six guns steamed under Austrian colors, within 3 miles of the entrance of Sebastopol, where she saw two merchantmen, two frigates and a steamer leaving the harbor.

The *Fury* dashed in, captured one merchant ship, and towed her off.

The Russians gave chase, and the *Fury* was finally obliged to cut the prize adrift, but not until one of the guns of the frigate and steamer came in range, and several shots were exchanged.

The *Fury*, after several hour's chase, succeeded in eluding the Russians, and carried off the merchant ship's crew.

A bold and successful feat is recorded of the Russians. A steamship, supposed to be a Russian dispatch vessel under British colors, boldly steamed from the Archipelago, passed the Dardanelles and batteries, and succeeded in escaping into the Black Sea.

Nothing of importance from France or England.

NEW YORK, May 12.

The jury in the Hayes murder trial returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Elbridge Factory, at Elbridge, Onondaga county, was burned yesterday. Loss, \$15,000.

The *Eriasson* was yesterday towed to Jersey side.

Her engine and hull are uninjured, chief damage being done to the furniture and fittings.

The libel case of Forest against Willis is now before the court in this city.

Legislative Action.

The following bills have passed, at the session just adjourned and are now laws of the land.

Bill to lease the National Road to the highest bidder for the term of twenty years.

Bill to sell all the stocks of the State in railroads, canals and turnpikes.

Bill to reorganize the Board of Public Works. As amended, this gives the Governor the appointment of all the collectors, to be confirmed by the Senate. It gives the appointment of superintendents, lock tenders, &c., to the Board.

Bill to suppress the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors. This is a very stringent bill.

The general appropriation bill.

Bill to provide for revenue to pay the interest on the public debt.

Bill to prevent the circulation of unauthorized bank paper.